

Jerome caught onto two "federal" positions in the present legislature.

Phenix doctors are preparing to introduce a bill into the legislature.

The Speaker of the House did most of the speaking in Friday's session.

Congress has passed another bill over Grover's veto. This is so common that it is hardly worth the ink to mention.

Phenix has a woman who attempted to commit suicide the other day. The legislature should have rushed to the scene with a woman's suffrage bill.

Like unto that system prevailing in educational branches, our legislative boys closed up shop on Friday, and did not open "school" until today.

A legislator at Phenix wants a conductor on every locomotive that runs without passenger cars. Whether or not the desire is to see not a bit overlooked, we leave for others to guess.

Governor Franklin is on the mend. He would recover rapidly if he could be prevailed upon to come to our ethereal clime and taste a snow today. It's bracing, Governor.

Phenix people always over do things. Sabe Irvine, that devout and straight laced pioneer, who has been going along for over a score of years with two real, live wives. The "hoid thing."

Assemblyman Skinner, down in Phenix, has introduced a bill for the semi-annual payment of taxes. In other words, he wants us to rustle just twice as hard as we do at present to liquidate.

A great many papers are welcoming Senator Sherman as the next Secretary of State, and a great many are also expressing themselves as one who would have a big bag full of brick bats to throw away.

All of the lucky lawyers in the universe do not live in Yavapai. There will be some in Maricopa when that \$200,000 real estate "pie" of the late Mr. Irvine is to be dished out in the courts.

The present legislature will probably send a big fat memorial to congress on Arizona statehood. When those cold and solemn gold bug eastern legislators read such, and then turn over a leaf and squint at the Teller resolutions, they won't "do a thing" to Arizona's claims.

The Council on Friday passed eulogistic resolutions in favor of Henry M. Teller, senator-elect from Colorado. Teller is still a silver republican of the worst stripe, while the Arizona council is deep dyed for democratic silver. Now mix them together.

Riggs, democrat, of Cochise, in the house, has introduced a railroad tax exemption bill to go along until 1907. This should please the Courier, as Mr. Riggs is a staunch and sterling democrat of the old silver school, and wants to see the S. E. P. & P. extended to Cochise.

The question of annexing to Utah all of Mohave, Coconino, Navajo and a portion of Yavapai counties, is to take tangible shape in the next session of Congress, so report says. The only way to kill those hungry Utahans in their greediness is to flout those P. & A. C. bouds at them. Then they will leave dear old Yavapai alone.

Arrivals from Phenix say that one reason why the streets in the capital city are so filthy and slimy is that since the ordinance forbidding spitting on the side walks there, the hundreds of one lungers have been emptying themselves in accordance with the provisions of that late municipal law, viz, the street. Now for an act of the council in the same line preventing spitting on the street, and all will be serene.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says of Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who was killed a few days ago by a fall from his window: "He was one of the old race of journalists, strong, determined, rudely vigorous, terrifically partisan, who have made history in this country. He possessed indomitable courage and those physical characteristics that in all ages have been found essential to successful and continued leadership. He had an unequalled capacity for hard work; his persistence at the tasks he took upon himself was something formidable; his sole thought was for his newspaper and his interest in affairs was more purely journalistic than that of any other man of his time. To him the globe was a little thing, compared with the Globe-Democrat."

The most startling piece of news yet received from Phenix, in the shape of legislative rumor, is that which is whispered that a bill is to be presented and passed creating in counties of the first class, an assistant district attorney. As far as Yavapai is concerned, and as far as the financial interests of the people go, Yavapai should be exempt from the legal gymnastic performances of this measure, as from the looks of things the county is hardly yet in a position to conduct a legal kindergarten in the gilt edged style this bill would indicate. We are, at present, pretty well barricaded behind the "trocha" of legal "clanking" with big guns.

Lilian will appeal her case against Baldwin to the supreme court of California.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of David R. Francis to be secretary of the interior.

Twenty seven governors of as many different states were inaugurated between January 1st and 10th.

The Illinois democrats have selected Altgeld as their candidate for senator from that state to succeed Palmer.

General Weyler is again reported to be concentrating his forces for battle. There seems to be as much jaw work in Weyler's campaign as in a modern prize fight.

Mrs. Mary A. Hobart is a middle-of-the-road populist candidate for the senate from the state of Washington. She would be a better senator than some of the men who have been elected by populists.

It turns out that Representative Money's trip to Cuba was merely made for money. He went for a newspaper. That makes him a little better than the plain fool he was supposed to be.

Harry Carpenter, the hot counselman from a hot county, presented each of his colleagues in that dry body with a bottle of red eye, the janitor overlooking the usual supply of red ink. Of course, Harry kept a bottle himself.

It is reported that Representative Newlands, of Nevada, has successfully negotiated a treaty with a number of free silver senators from the west to insure the passage of the tariff bill at a special session, which will be called by Major McKinley next March.

The supreme court of Missouri has handed down a decision in the somewhat famous case of the millionaire murderer, Arthur Dautrow, who killed his wife and child in St. Louis. It affirms the decree of the lower court, which sentenced Dautrow to be hanged.

Senator Bruce admits that he is a member or the newest American syndicate which has been jollied into putting up good money to secure railroad and telegraph concessions in China, which is another name for the green goods game on a big scale.

Great Scott! When is this thing to end? The death of another one of the original characters in Uncle Tom's Cabin has just been announced. We haven't kept tab on them, but this must be about the nine hundred and ninety-ninth.

John L. Sullivan is said to have shaved off his side whiskers because they made him look too old and respectable. About the same reason that made the democratic party get rid of its old principles and adopt those of the populists.

United States senators were elected last Tuesday as follows: Indiana, Charles W. Fairbanks; New Hampshire, J. W. Gallinger; Pennsylvania, Boies Penrose; Missouri, Mr. Vest; New York, T. C. Platt; Colorado, H. M. Teller; Arkansas, James K. Jones.

Even Secretary Olney has administered a rebuke to Ambassador Bayard, although it has been done indirectly, by a revision of the diplomatic regulations, which now say that no diplomatic representative of the United States shall make political speeches.

The chaplain of the territorial legislature is a Mormon elder, being the first member of that church to hold a similar position in the territory. Two years ago, before the appointment of a chaplain in the lower house, and afterwards during the absence of a chaplain, Mr. Crosby, "the gentleman from Apache" often "occupied the floor," as a substitute chaplain, and opened the sessions with prayer.

Judge Slack, of San Francisco, has decided that Lilian Ashley did not possess reputation enough to sustain any injury to it when she met "Lucky" Baldwin. Hence he ruled in favor of Baldwin.

"Lucky's" reputation does not seem to have suffered greatly from this last shock which it has sustained.

The lower house of the legislature adopted a resolution the other day prohibiting smoking while the house is in session. When a member wants to smoke now, he either makes a motion for a fifteen-minute recess or that the house resolves itself into a committee of the whole.

The Gazette says that Ed. S. Gill, adjutant general of Arizona, but now Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is a candidate for secretary of this territory. Mr. Gill has his gall to seek the position, as Arizona has several scores of her own citizens, who are not only competent, but willing to fill the position.

W. H. Claggett, the Idaho populist, is out of luck, says an exchange. He was a candidate for congress from Nevada when that state was first admitted, and was turned down badly. Then he went to Idaho, but was defeated by James K. Shafer. Then he went to Montana where Martin McGuinnis walked all over him. Then he lived in Oregon a while and cast sheep's eyes toward the senate from that quarter. Now he is in Idaho and came within four votes of being elected senator on Friday last. He is an eloquent speaker and ripe scholar, but has an awful habit of getting left at the post. There are other populists in the country, whose itching for office seems as difficult to satisfy as that of Mr. Claggett.

BUSTED DEMOCRACY.

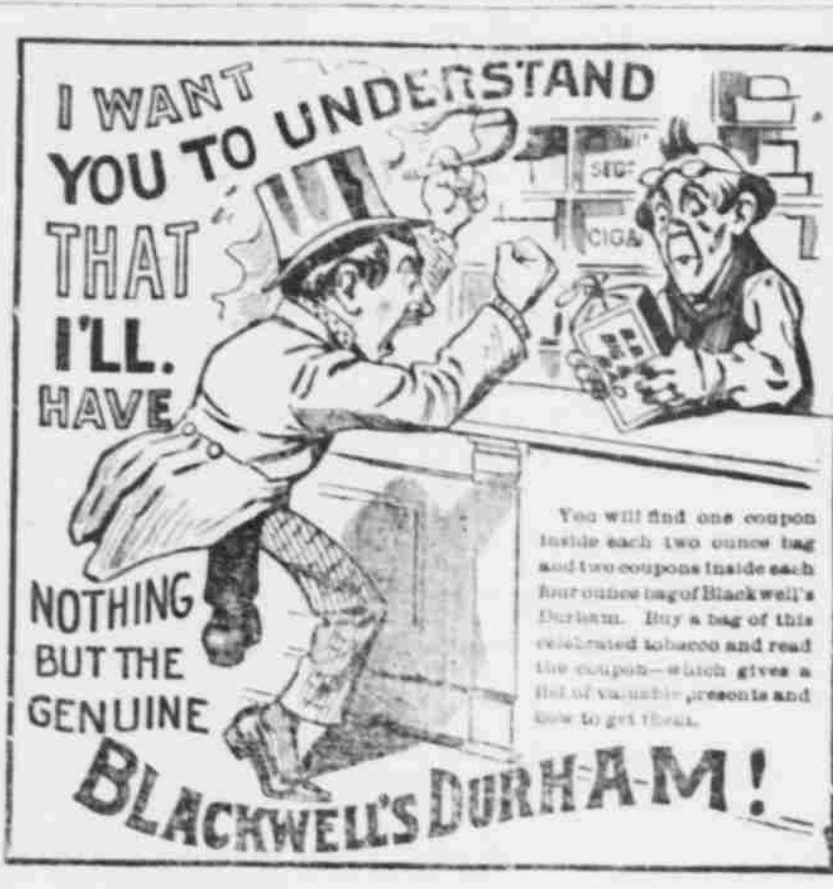
Congressman Patterson, of Tennessee, one of the famous law makers of the country, was called to Baltimore last week to address the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of that city, and since completing his duty, he eloquent and daring stand is traveling like wildfire, the Louisville Courier-Journal endorsing his political utterances and stampeding the followers of the Bryan phantasy in consequence. The congressman's speech, together with the ably written articles in that paper, are literary gems, aside from their political arguments, and from each there is presented some points which may enlighten as well as interest all. The article in question says that the eleven cotton-producing states of the south, by the blunder at Chicago, have not only greatly reduced the democratic vote within their own borders, but they have parted company with four of their sister southern states and all their old allies and friends of the north, for a hopeless and unnatural coalition with the populist states of the extreme northwest. Behold the commercial aspects of the case: With whom do the cotton producing states trade? Whence do they expect emigration and capital? Every river, every railroad, every coastwise line, in short, every interstate channel of commerce penetrates the eighteen states lying north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Missouri, that vast and populous region which holds the seat of empire in the republic and which gave its entire vote in the electoral college to McKinley. Not a river, not a railroad and not a ship goes from the cotton states to the inhospitable mining states of the Rocky mountains, yet, politically, we have abandoned the one section for the other. We have parted company with a giant who has in the past co-operated with us for a pigmy who is powerless as an ally. I speak for a large body of the intelligent and patriotic citizens of the south when I protest against the folly which has brought about this result. Those for whom I speak have the development, the happiness and the prosperity of the southern people most at heart. They are eager for their democratic brethren to abandon an issue which has led to disaster and which is hopeless, and ought to be abandoned, and to unite with them again on the lines which in the past have led to party success and promoted the welfare of a common country. The democrats who voted for McKinley and Palmer, and the democrats who voted for Bryan only for the sake of party regularity, will never follow their brethren into a repetition of the blunder committed at Chicago. If Bryan is to be the leader of the democracy of the future; if his speech at Chicago is to be its inspiration and the deliverances at the Chicago convention are to be its guides, then I say it in sadness and in sorrow—there is nothing left for us but to take our stand on the Indianapolis platform and there resist, as best we can, the encroachments of paternalism, whether they come in the form of an attempt to create values by the coinage or emission of depreciated money, or in the effort to create prosperity by unnecessarily laying the burdens of taxation on the substance of the people. With the teachings of such illustrious statesmen as Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun, Benton, Lamar and Hill to guide them, how the people of those states in disregard of the enlightenment judgment of the commercial and scholastic world could have abandoned their old allies, antagonized the president of their choice and staked every thing on an economic heresy, which, if adopted, would have led inevitably to silver monometallism and national disaster and dishonor, is a problem which defies a rational solution. It is unlike the southern people.

American girls who are contemplating marriages with foreigners of rank as an easy way getting rid of their money, will be interested in the case of Count Pappenheim, of Bavaria, who has brought suit for divorce against his American wife on the ground of abandonment. It seems that Mrs. Pappenheim, or Countess Pappenheim, as she probably takes considerable pains to call herself, found the continued payment of her husband's gambling debts so wearing on her nervous system, that she hurried back to America, thus giving the talented nobleman just grounds for his action. She has doubtless paid large sums for the pleasure of figuring as a countess, and with the remnants of her fortune she ought to be able to live comfortably in this country and bring up the little counts and countesses, if she has any.—Ex.

Judge Locke, of the United States court at Jacksonville, Florida, has made a very important decision in regard to the violation of neutrality laws, by vessels engaged in filibustering, and one which, if sustained, will permit vessels to engage in this business unmolested by the United States. His decision was rendered in the case of the Three Friends, which had been libeled for a violation of the neutrality laws by supplying arms and ammunition to the Cuban insurgents. The point raised by the defense was that, inasmuch as the Cuban insurgents had not been recognized by the United States, they were neither a people or a body politic as defined by section 5283 under which

"Strikes are the insurrections of labor. Strikes mean progress," writes M. E. J. Kelley, in the January North American Review, discussing from the workman's standpoint the subject of "Strikes as a Factor in Progress." The trouble with the Unionist side of the question is eloquently presented, and the declaration made that all strikes, whether successful or not, are beneficial to working people in the long run, for the subject that great labor move ment awakened and interest people who otherwise would never think of labor conditions, or their relation to civilization generally.

A Chicago genealogist has traced the pedigree of President-elect McKinley down to Duncan MacDuff, who "laid on" to Macbeth, as one of the name MacDuffs. The trouble with the pedigree hunter from the Windy City traces it: "The Macintosh clan came from the MacDuffs, and from that clan came the clan Farquharson. One of this clan, Finlay, had four sons, who took the name MacDuffs. The trouble with the name MacDuffs, derived from a Finlay. From those sprang the clan MacKinty. Of this clan, James, 'the trooper,' went to Ireland and became the ancestor of a large portion of the Irish McKinleys. His son, James McKinley, came to America before the revolutionary war.—Ex.



The libel was drawn. This was sustained by Judge Locke, and the district attorney was given ten days in which to file an amended libel. The point was one that had never been raised before.

The Tucson Star pays a very high compliment to Mr. Patterson, of Apache, in the following terms, to wit: "One of the signs of none but straight goods being delivered to the people by the present legislature, is the striking illustration of Patterson, of Apache county, asking to have his mileage corrected from 554 miles to 447 miles. This is well, and speaks well for the member from Apache. Now, let all the other members scale down their mileage to what they would be willing to pay the railroad if fare was collected on the train." For a gentleman who has been governor of the territory, the editor of the Star shows considerable ignorance on this mileage question. From the earliest history of territorial forms of governments in the United States, this question of mileage has been settled in the same way, and the report of any committee on mileage by the territorial legislature has no bearing or effect on the amount paid. The territorial secretary pays the mileage according to a government postal map with which he is furnished, by the nearest postal route, and he pays no more attention to any report from a committee on mileage, than he would an application for mileage from a private individual. The editor of this paper, two years ago, had occasion to explain this matter to members who traveled long distances in order to get to the opening of the legislature. During his explanation, though, the long distance mileage was reported, and even his own was reported by the committee, despite the fact that he reported his mileage at 150 miles on the long distance schedule. When the committees from each house reported the members' mileage to Secretary Bruce, he very courteously laid it aside, took down his postal map and figured out the mileage due each member from it, and paid him accordingly. This was exactly what was done by the secretary of territory during the session of the memorable thirteenth, when long distance mileage was reported by the committee. Any one who has ever read the history of Kansas during its territorial period, will find that this same question of mileage came up there, but was always settled as above by the secretary, the instructions to him being the same as the instructions to secretaries during the present time. Why territorial legislators persist in appointing this useless committee on the opening of each session, is past finding out.

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MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Some Interesting Doings in the Various Districts Surrounding This City.

What Old Producers are Doing and Notes From New Discoveries.

Owners of the Big Bug onyx property came to their application in the land office for patents for eleven claims.

J. D. Lee has deeded an undivided one quarter interest in the Sunset mine, Big Bug, to W. A. Kent for \$300.

The Providence mining company has purchased the Lillian mine, in Big Bug district from Charles Ernest, for \$100. This claim is the south extension of the Eugenia mine.

Superintendent Robert E. Moore, who came in today from the Bald Butte mine, says that property is looking fine. He brought in a lot of specimens of ore from the mine which shows an abundance of gold.

J. B. Woodson has deeded one half interest in the Dolley Varden and other onyx claims in Cave Creek district to B. Heyman, the consideration being \$3,500. It is said that these properties will be actively worked, the onyx being of a superior quality.

A deed has been filed for record from Ida H. Holmes et al. to B. Robertson, to the Silver Spring Gold and Silver Mining company, for the Growler and Silver Spring mining claims, located on the Hasayampa. It is stated that a mill will be erected soon on the property by the company.

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M. R. Kiley and partners have fourteen men at work on the old Ryland mine at Minnehaba. The shaft, which was heretofore 250 feet deep, has been deepened to 400 feet and the new owners propose to develop the property thoroughly to this depth. They will probably start the mill about February 1, but the all important work at present in their minds is the development of the mine.

A Chicago telegram says: Louis C. Tetard, who says he is the owner of Mine California, known as Gold Reward, and Roscoe A. Sweet, who claims ownership of the McCabe Mines, Arizona, have begun suits for \$100,000 in the superior court against the Growler and Silver Spring mining claims, located on the Hasayampa. The suits are against the Hoffman Mining Company and J. E. Buell. Hoffman, it is alleged, began negotiations for the purchase of the mining property, the purchase depending on the report of Buell, who was introduced as a mining expert and liberally paid by the mine owners for the examination. His reports were unfavorable and Hoffman refused to buy. It is charged that Hoffman never intended to buy and Hoffman and Buell's object was to get heavy expense money from Tetard and Sweet.

In Cochise county are located some excellent copper properties, worthy the attention of capitalists. Within our county is located one copper producer, the Copper Queen, which has attained fame and renown ranking among the first copper producers in the world. The Copper Queen is a designer and builder. It is 150 stamps, with three 6-foot Frue Vanners, and started up yesterday to grind out bullion.

Col. R. A. Sweet, the Chicago capitalist, who seems to be permanently identified with the grand mineral resources of this immediate section, came in from Big Bug last night. During his absence he has been at the Providence camp, and represents that property as showing up very finely. Mr. Sweet is a prominent stockholder in the above mine.

John Sudden came in from the Jersey Lily mine this morning. He gives a very good account of that property in its appearance, and says that the property is being handled in a systematic and intelligent manner.

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They were ready to give him \$25,000 cash for the privilege of sinking 150 feet deeper, and in case the ore held out, would give him \$50,000 for the property. This offer was refused, and Mr. Powers is extracting the ore himself. He has nearly completed a modern 20 stamp mill, which will soon be in operation, and is building a road down by the Flux mine. This will bring him within eight miles of the flourishing new town of Rollin.—Tucson Star.

It is a well known fact that the Rothschilds have recently been investing very heavily in mining property in different parts of the United States as well as in Mexico. The Kansas City Star in discussing on this subject says: "The announcement that the Rothschilds have in the past four months bought 127 silver mining claims in one district in New Mexico, will dampen the ardor of a good many free silver advocates. The idea of keeping up a campaign which, if successful, will greatly add to the riches of this much hated firm of rich financiers will go against the grain with many a populist. It will puzzle the free silver advocates, to account for this action of the Rothschilds. Are they extending their conspiracy against silver by endeavoring to control the output of the metal so as to immensely increase the supply and force the price down to a lower level than ever, or do they foresee the ultimate success of the fight for silver and are preparing to reap great profits from it? The probabilities are that they are investing money in silver mines just as they might invest money in brewery companies, or any other enterprise, with the expectation of reaping the legitimate profits of a rightly managed enterprise, just as any business man would do. But it will be difficult for many Americans to believe that the Rothschilds would go into any sort of enterprise without some far reaching and hidden motives looking to the enrichment of themselves at the expense of the rest of the world.

The mining world has been set by the ears by the developments in the Kennedy mine in Grass valley, California. At a perpendicular depth of over 2,100 feet a body of rich ore, fully thirty feet in width, has been discovered. In magnitude the ore body will compare favorably with any yet found, and the great depth at which it lies explodes a long cherished and heretofore believed infallible tradition of the search for gold on the Pacific coast.

It is an old theory which age has almost crystallized into a formula, that gold ore disappears after a certain depth has been attained. This is a creed of every old prospector from the Yukon to the Panama Isthmus. The developments in the Kennedy, not only topple over this old time belief, but may lead to a revolution in mining in that state, for the deeper progress is made in the Kennedy the wider grows the ore body. At the 800 foot level the ore was rich but only eight feet wide. At the 2,000 foot level it had increased to twenty feet. At the 2,100 foot level it is thirty feet wide, and as the workmen go still deeper the ore body grows. It is like a great wedge in the case with the edge to the surface. Orders have been given to sink the shaft an additional 300 feet, and mine owners on the Pacific Coast are awaiting the result. If that ledge continues to grow in size there will be some lively burrowing at the bottom of the mother lode in this coming summer. Even the Comstock people may be tempted to make another experiment. At its present development the Kennedy has the distinction of being the deepest gold mine in the world.

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